



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

appropriateness of its illustrations." There are over 1,500 textual illustrations, 24 full-page maps, 24 full-page colored plates, and 24 black and white plates consisting of group and graphic illustrations. The pictures are numerous, but are not a conspicuous part of the volume; they are, for the most part, reproductions of drawings that illustrate and supplement the text. The half-tones and colored plates are not so numerous nor so conspicuous as to make them "selling points." The maps are doubtless as good as could be included in a cyclopedia of the size and price of the present work; but they are on a small scale and the data upon them are presented in the manner that has long prevailed among American map-makers. Possibly in future editions of the work, the publishers may feel financially justified in substituting a higher grade of maps.

The two indexes add much to the usefulness of the cyclopedia. In an analytical index is presented, "in proper alphabetical order, subjects which are not assigned individual articles in the body of the work, but which are treated as parts of articles found under some other key word." Thus if a subject is not found upon consulting the body of the work, it may be located by referring to the analytical index. In the synthetical index are grouped, under appropriate headings, all the articles bearing upon each important topic. Thus, from the index, the student may readily find all the information upon each subject discussed in the cyclopedia.

In a word, the work is a practical cyclopedia of moderate scope; and it seems probable that the publishers will realize their "hope that the work will be found especially helpful to the student, and to the busy man wishing to obtain quickly the essential facts upon the subject in which he is interested."

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

**Cory, G. E.** *The Rise of South Africa.* Vol I. Pp. xxi, 420. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Mr. Cory's book is excellent. It represents the beginning of a work which is to reach four volumes. Seventeen years have been spent in the work, which, though undertaken as a recreation, shows the marks of thoroughness. The style is flowing, citations accurate and the point of view judicial. The discussions in the latter part of the book naturally include race conflicts in which especially at this distance of time the truth is hard to ascertain since all accounts are partisan. Mr. Cory has shown himself in these chapters (especially the one treating the affair of Slagter's Nek) to be both fair and sympathetic.

The history of South Africa begins in the Age of Discovery. The Cape was first an obstacle to be rounded, later a victualling station, then an outpost, with the native problems that confronted the conquerors in all parts of the globe. The early struggles, up to the French Revolution, occupy only the first two chapters. The rest of the volume covers the period up to 1820—a period complicated by internal discussions, native wars and successive

shiftings of sovereignty between the Netherlands and England. The latter period strongly parallels in social changes the conditions in Louisiana, Texas and California before the advent of the settlers from the United States. The old dreamy, patriarchal society struggles against the new forces which are to clear the way for the bustling, progressive civilization which is to take its place. In working up this period, Mr. Cory has relied not only on documentary evidence, but upon the testimony of old settlers. He presents also an excellent series of photographs showing the chief places to which reference is made. No one who is interested in frontier life can fail to be pleased by this interesting narrative.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Wisconsin.*

---

*A Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner, and John B. Andrews. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. With Preface by Richard T. Ely and Introduction by John B. Clark. Complete in ten volumes, with supplement to Vol. IV. Price, \$50.00. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1910.

This "Documentary History"—of which the first six volumes have now appeared—outranks all other publications upon American labor, both because of the value of the documents to students of history, and because of the illuminating economic analyses by which the volumes as a whole and the several subdivisions are introduced. Professor Commons and his associates have placed all students of the history and economics of labor under lasting obligation; the material contained in these ten volumes—in part rescued from early destruction, and in large share brought forth from places so obscure or so inaccessible as to have kept the information out of the reach of even the serious investigator—makes a permanent addition to the equipment of American scholars.

The creation of such a set of books as these would have overtaxed the ability and resources of the individual investigator. The financial support of an organization, the co-operation of collaborators and the aid of a corps of assistants were required. It was the American Bureau of Industrial Research, conceived and organized by Professor Richard T. Ely, that made possible the work of Professor Commons and those who aided him; indeed, as Professor Ely explains in the preface to the "Documentary History," it is the outgrowth of his book on "The Labor Movement in America" and of his subsequent efforts to secure the materials necessary for the preparation of a comprehensive history of labor. "The Labor Movement" published in 1886 was considered by its author "merely as a sketch which will, I trust, some day be followed by a book worthy the title 'History of Labor in the New World.'"